The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,616—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A linos. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

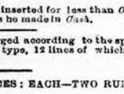
Price per Copy..... *As. 4.*

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamer's arrival to convey passengers right through to Metupalium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,963 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 300
Second Class passage	" 325

The Canara is due in London about 30th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

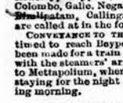
S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 14th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	240	60	
Port Said	380	240	50	
Messina	560	340	110	
Naples	600	340	110	
Leghorn	600	340	110	
Genoa	600	350	110	
Marseilles	650	350	125	Without Wine

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start punctually at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

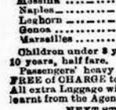
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rumnum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

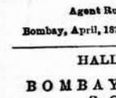


THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29 h September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passage, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30t August 1879. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. Chillovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 190	" 145 0
Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-2	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		
Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 65 free luggage.		

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott	19th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	3725 450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1993 350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	3723 450	W. B. Hall	23th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200 600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621 400	E. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3933 500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2481 450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K——'s' "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to "all sportsmen."

Another gentleman writes, "My experience of "it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite "freed my dog from fleas."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

THE VEGETABLE COMPRISE—

French Beans (2 sorts)	Lettuce (3 sorts)
Beet	Leek
Broccoli (2 sorts)	Mustard
Borecole or Kale	Onion (2 sorts)
Cabbage (2 sorts)	Peas (6 sorts)
Cress	Parsley
Couve Tronchuda	Radish (3 sorts)
Cauliflower	Spinach
Cucumber	Tom-to
Carrot (2 sorts)	Turnip (2 sorts)
Celery (2 sorts)	Vegetable Marrow
Endive	Kohl Rabi
and others.	

THE FLOWER COMPRISE—

Aster (6 varieties)	Mignonette
Balsam (4 varieties)	Nasturtium (2 sorts)
Candytuft	Nemophila
Convolvulus	Pansy
Double Zinnia	Phlox Drummondi
Gloxinia	Poppy
Linum Rubrum	Portulaca (2 sorts)
Lobelia	Stock (6 varieties)
Marigold	Sweet Peas (2 sorts)
and others.	

Each selection in an air-tight tin case.

Per case.

Flower Seeds	Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10	and Rs. 20
Vegetable Seeds	" 5, " 10,	and " 20

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1879, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint one or two Directors in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who resigned his seat on the Board.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd September, 1879, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1879.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1879, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 3rd September, 1879:—

"That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"The Firm of Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., of whatever Member or Members the said Firm may for the time being consist, shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that Firm shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company."

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH, Chairman.

Kurrachee, 3rd September 1879.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Macleod Road, Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1879, at NOON, for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

I. To receive and consider the Audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May, 1879.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Alexander McHinch, who retires by rotation, and Mr. George Sortlock, who has signified his intention of resigning, and to appoint two additional Directors.

IV. To appoint Auditors in the place of Mr. D. McIver and Mr. J. Grant, and to fix their remuneration.

V. To sanction the payment to Mr. Alexander McHinch of the commission which would have become payable to the late Secretaries and Treasurers during the period when the affairs of the Company were managed by Mr. Alexander McHinch if the said Secretaries and Treasurers had been managing the affairs of the Company during the period; that is to say from the 4th day of October, 1878, to the 1st day of February, 1879, and which amounts to Rs. 2,373-1-9.

By Order of the Directors,

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kurrachee, 5th September 1879.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO MAURITIUS EVERY TWO MONTHS.

BENGAL, S.S., Captain ROWLEY, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on WEDNESDAY, 17th September 1879. SATURDAY, 15th November 1879.

Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1879.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and INLAND MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. The OVERLAND MONEY ORDER OFFICE will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY only.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Officiating Commissioner.

Bombay, 13th September 1879.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

PUPILS ARE PREPARED UP TO THE MATRICULATION STANDARD.

TWO GIRLS PASSED (16th and 19th) the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in 1878. About 70 girls are on the school books. The religious instruction is in accordance with the Principles of the Church of England.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Rs. 30 per mensem, exclusive of school fees.

EXTRAS.

French, music, singing, and drawing.

Application to be made to the SISTER in charge or to A. G. CANE, Chaplain of Poona.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES

are recommended for durability and elegance. MANGALORE TILES made after our pattern, but not bearing our Stamp, are pure imitations. Orders for October delivery registered.

For further particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

Meadows Street, Fort.

THE BROACH MILLS CO., LIMITED. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application at the Offices of the Liquidators, at No. 5, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company WILL RECEIVE a DIVIDEND at the rate of seven annas in the Rupee upon the amount of their claims as settled by the Court, and costs of proof, if any.—Dated this 12th day of September 1879.

By Order,

FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Broach Mills Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

SHOLAPORE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby INVITES SEALED TENDERS for Rs. 53,000, the amount remaining unallotted of the above LOAN under the conditions specified in the notification relating thereto published in this newspaper in August last.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

A. H. SPRY, Colr. & President,
Sholapore Municipality.

Sholapore, 12th September 1879.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT English Built SOCIABLE with a pair of silver grey Galloways, fast trotters, and well matched with plated harness complete. Price, Rs. 1,600 for the turn-out.

A first class four-seated LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, of London. Price, Rs. 1,600, open for an offer.

A light pole-spring shape OFFICE BURHAM. Price moderate.

An English built DOG-CART. Price, Rs. 450.

Ditto ditto suitable for a small Galloway. Price, Rs. 250.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the Eighth September instant, NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the Twenty-fourth day of November next to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the names of their ATTORNEYS, if any, to HENRY STEAD, the Official Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator or his Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in DEFAULT thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 12th day of September 1879.

HENRY STEAD,
Official Liquidator.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 29.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
FALSE POINT LIGHT.

INTERVAL OF BLUE LIGHT AND ROCKET SIGNALS.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 25, dated 19th June, 1879, on the intended alteration in False Point Light, it has now been decided to exhibit the blue lights and rockets at longer intervals than therein announced.

Notice is hereby given that during the intended improvements, a blue light, immediately followed by a rocket, will be burnt from the upper part of the Light-house *every half hour*, from sunset to sunrise, commencing on the 1st November, 1879, and so continuing for a period of three months from that date.

Further notice, with particulars of the new light, will be given in due course.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th September 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 735, 814, 1691, 829, 703, and 748.

Light list for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1172, and 103a.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.

Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Co'onel,
Secretary to Government.

BRANDIES.

	Cash Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.

FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
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CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

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INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Album great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons,	English Constitution, Blue..	Rs. 15	0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red ..	" 16	0
Leather Cases for	do.	" 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	.....	" 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	.....	" 33	0
Leather Case for	do.	" 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

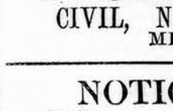
LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Colours, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares. Collar Jewels.

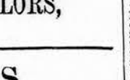
ESTIMAIT GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.



BY LAND OR SEA.



BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8		Travelling Hats.....	4	8	English horse hair pillows	7	8
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to 12		8	Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Warm Suits .....30 to	40	0	Sheets, per pair.....	9	8	Cork Mattrasses	23	8
Boys' Sailor Suits.....	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8	Cotton do	15	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....	36 to	65	Blankets.....	each	10	Rug Straps..... 1-8 to	2	8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	15	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Pyjamas	3	0	*Resais* or Quilts		5	Gi-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls		22	42-inch White Waterproof	6	0
White do.	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to		23	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Extra Large do		75	Linen Cuffs per doz.....	13	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Black Hide Bags		11	Linen Collars .....doz.	6	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0	Extra large do		24	Cambric Handkerchiefs..	0	8
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Gladstone Bags.....		35	Warm Gloves.....	1	8
Spun Silk do	10	0	Ladies' Hand Bags		7	Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Gents' Under Vests .8 to	2	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted		11	Fragrant Florolline.....	0	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete		72	Muffetees.....	2	12
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....		58	Pins, Scarf.....	1	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos..4 to	8	0	Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to		6	Sailors' Knot.....	0	12
Warm do	15	8	Ladies' White Cotton Hose, doz		13	Overland Chairs best Beach..... 6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to		30	Ladies' Sunshades.....	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	13	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to		30	Champagne Taps.....	1	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose.....	9	0	Fillers for Travellers, covered Wicker, from ...		14	Pocket Knives	1	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos..6-4 to	12	8	China Bath Slippers		1	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Heather Merino do..6-8 to	12	8	Pocket Fillers		3	Shaving do. Stick.....	1	0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15	0	Air Tight Uniform cases..3-8 to		6	Lloyd's Eureka	1	0
Travelling Caps ..... to	4	8	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to		4	Lloyd's Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8	Travelling Canteens		31	Fragrant Florolline.....	0	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to		22	Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
			Air Pillows.....		5	Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
			Travelling do.....		1	Silber's Patent Lamps ..... 7-8 to	35	0
			English Feather do.....		7	Hat Guard	0	8
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8			
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.					

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, &c.

GIFTS
for
Birthday Presents
and
SOUVENIRS

Suitable for Gentlemen.

GOLD SCARF PINS.

In plain Gold, of various pretty patterns and designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Set into Cameos, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, Onyx, Coral, &c., from Rs. 20 to 160.

GOLD SCARF RINGS

as above.

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC.

Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled, in case, from Rs. 45 to 100.

STUDS.

Set with Cornelians, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, Turquoise, Opal, Pearl, or Enamelled, from Rs. 10 to 120.

Sets of Studs, Plain or Engraved Gold, Rs. 14 to 25.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25; set with fine Brilliant Diamonds, Rs. 40 to 200.

VEST BUTTONS.

In sets of 5 or 6, all Gold, Rs. 32 to 80; Malachite, Coral, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., Rs. 20 to 100.

Sept. 5th, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH SEPT. 1879.

THE Home markets yesterday showed few movements of importance. Consols were unaltered at 97⅞, French Rentes at 117⅜, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77¼ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half. An advance of £1 has taken place in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.

Coffee continues firm, and a further advance of 6d. per cwt. is quoted for M. P. Ceylon. Cocoanut-Oil is unchanged, Linseed is steady, Rapeseed quiet, at unchanged prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet, but Reuter's quotations are all unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, Saturday easy, sales 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, prices unchanged; but to-day the tone is reported dull, the sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 500 are Surats, and a decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place all round, both in American and Surats. The backward movement is doubtless due mainly to Friday's adverse advices from New York, where ready Mid.-Uplands receded from 12¼ to 12 5-16 cents, and December shipment from 10·42 to 10·39 cents. per lb. To-day, futures have recovered the fall, but ready Cotton remains the same.

Owing to the mutilation of some of the items in Reuter's telegram we are unable to give our weekly comparison of the statistics in the usual complete form, but the leading features are clear enough and more distinctly than ever in favour of holders. The total visible supply for all Europe has decreased 70,000 bales during the week, making the deficiency now as compared with last year 174,000, whilst the stock in Liverpool has been reduced by 38,000 bales and now stands at 144,000 bales less than on the corresponding date last year; and should the New American Crop not begin to come forward with much greater rapidity than at present, the next few weeks must see a further important reduction in the figures. One rather noticeable feature in connection with the American figures—and one that will doubtless help to prevent prices rising rapidly—is the comparatively large shipments to Liverpool. Although the receipts since 1st September are only 45,000 against 72,500 bales, the shipments to Liverpool have been 16,000 bales against 8,000 for the same period last season, and the quantity of American Afloat is accordingly 30,000 against 10,000 bales.

The figures are :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds..	910,000	1,084,350	1,564,440
Stock in Liverpool.....	841,000	484,660	740,290
American Afloat.....	30,000	10,000	28,000
E. Indian ,, ...	92,000	139,900	97,000

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877
Week's Receipts	30,000	47,000	13,000
,, Exports to U K	7,000	6,000	2,000
,, ,, to Continent.	.....	.....	4,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	45,000	72,500	18,900
,, Exports to U K ,,	16,000	8,000	6,000
,, ,, Continent. ,,	4,000	.....	6,000
,, Stock at the Ports	70,000	80,000	108,000
Saturday's Receipts	7,000	11,000	2,400

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51⅛d. per oz., equivalent to 1s. 7 13-16d. per Rupee.

Exchange to-day has been quiet but steady at yesterday's rates without change of any kind. Private telegrams from China are reported to advise a slightly weaker feeling, but if so it has had no effect here; on the contrary, the tendency, if anything, is a trifle firmer, inasmuch as the Banks are again more willing drawers, forward at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee per month. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-12½.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper remains quiet and unchanged with no transactions of any importance passing. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾ to ¼.

The Share Market shows a generally firmer tone. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ per cent. paper at Rs. 662½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher, Port Canning Rs. 2½ lower. Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in decidedly better demand, and a large business is being done by real investors who are beginning to acquire confidence again in the future of the industry. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurramsey, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Morarjee Gocouldass, Rs. 20 in Coorla and Khatau Mucconjee, Rs. 25 in Central India and Great Eastern, and Rs. 30 in Hindustan. An offer of Rs. 95,000 has been made for the Nursey Mills, and will be submitted to the court by the liquidators, but we understand Mr. Kessowjee Naique has obtained the signatures of a number of the creditors of the four mills lately under the management of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to a deed agreeing to a compromise, under which the management will be vested in Mr. Kessowjee's hands, and on the strength of which the application to confirm the sale will be opposed. An offer of Rs. 6,10,000 is reported to have been made for the Alexandra Mill, but this lacks confirmation.

Cotton has been again quieter to-day and no business for export is reported, but prices are still maintained at their previous level by the operations of the local mills, and are not likely to give way much until supplies from up-country come in more freely.

Seeds are unchanged. Linseed at Rs. 7-3, Gujarat Rapeseed at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

Spices are unchanged. With the exception of the P. and O. there are now no steamers loading for foreign ports. For Trieste and Venice the Austrian Lloyds quote by their next steamer 20s., and the same rate is mentioned by the Rubattino Company for Genoa and Marseilles without leading to engagements. For the latter port engagements have been made for the steamers of 1st December and 1st January at 25s. to 27s. 6d. for Seeds and 29s. 6d to 30s. per ton for Cotton, all payable here.

Piece Goods are not quotably altered. A fair business is doing from the bazaar in Grey Cloths, and to arrive a moderate demand prevails both for Grey and Bleached Goods, considerable sales of the latter having been effected at sterling prices within the past few days.

Coals are very firm, but in the absence of sellers to arrive no sales are reported except small lots from the bandar.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	do do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	625	312-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 ps*	840
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	8,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	25 p.s.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	570
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	465
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	100	all	4 as	50
French Cotton Co	400	250	all	70 do	30
Garwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	50 do	350
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	800	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co...	883	1,000	all	100 do	975
Fort Press Co	500	1,500	1,500	60 do	1,000
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50 p.s.	415
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	20 do	205
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	645

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	do	do	755
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	do	550
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	230
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	do	880
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	870	1,000	all	do	570
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	630
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	530
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	800
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,125xd
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,190
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	Nil	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	120
Mofussil S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	635
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	580
Princess' Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	74
Seesoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	624	1,000	all	do	510
Do 2nd Share..	500	1,250	all	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	do	740
Victoria Mills	880	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3/0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-14/6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7/8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31-13/1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196-9/10	do	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,890
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,850xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	485
Landing and shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..	..	500	300	36 p. s.	290
alabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	74 p. ct.	12
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	915x d.
hacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
rrachee and Co.	1,000	500	all	32½ p.s.	640
Vlegas Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	p.ct.	15

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th September as compared with that for 2nd September :—

Liabilities.	2nd Sept. Rs.	A.	P.	9th Sept. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,94,910	0	0	20,94,910	0	0
Treasury Balance	3,39,63,163	7	0	3 44,09,651	12	1
Deposits	2,00,76,156	10	11	1,92,48,913	13	0
Other Deposits	9,36,945	7	6	6,26,655	2	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	11,75,496	11	11	11,71,446	2	8
Sundries						
	Rs. 7,82,46,672	5	4	7,75,51,049	14	2
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,32,76,068	0	0	1,29,84,472	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	70,88,874	5	10	7-03 802	4	4
Credits on ditto ...	1,19,56,260	10	7	1,22 98,979	10	10
Bills Discounted.....	1,59,01,914	12	10	1,49,69,773	5	6
Balances with other Banks	5,53,448	1	5	5,60,855	15	3
Bullion						
Bank Stock	9,80,325	12	5	9,58 463	6	5
Stamps	8,363	15	4	8,387	11	1
Sundries.....	2,71,382	4	11	2,71,068	0	11
Cash at Head Office	99,75,876	0	0	1,06,98,504	8	0
Do. at Branches	1,82,58,157	8	6	1,86,87,722	15	10
	7,82,46,672	5	4	7,75 51,049	14	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British ship Mohur, 1,413 tons, Captain W. Clarke, will sail to-day for Saigon, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam ship Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

The Hall Line steam ship Witow Hall, 1,729 tons, Captain T. Collin, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. G. F. G vin and eight deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam ship Maratha, 504 tons, Captain T. L. Grainger, sailed on Saturday last for Coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds C.o's steam ship Vorwaerts, 1,818 tons, Captain J. Marussig, sailed on Saturday last for Jeddah and Trieste, &c. with a general cargo and three hundred pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. C.'s steam ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain C. D.rt, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. M. Maxwell and twenty deck.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	S S Mesd.....	Dixon	Calcutta.
	Culzean.....	Perins	Kurrachee.
	Bhima (s)	Nacoda	Aden and Jeddah.
	Calder (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Byculla (s)	Mason	Galle.
	Witow Hall (s)	Collin	Kurrachee.
	Mahratta (s).....	Grainger	Coasts and Calcutta.
	Vormaerts (s).....	Marussig	Jeddah and Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Mohur, Clarke, for Saigon.

The following vessels begin to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Abyssinia, for Aden and Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Eldorado (s).....	Kerr	London, July 31.
	Mistley Hall	Kilvert	Liverpool, June 1.
10	Meinam (s)	Luquerre	Port-t de Galle, Sept 4.
11	Silver Bawa.....	Crowley.....	Shields, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—Ship Savoir Faire.

Sept. 10.—Steamers City of Edinburgh and Coryia, Barque Ophelia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eldorado—Mr Anson, Mr and Mrs Bremmed, Mr and Miss Ferguson, Mr Porter, Mr Sternadale, Mr and Mrs Parson and 5 children, Mr Little, Mr Charles Williams, Mr. Nicol, Mr and Miss Stiren, Mr Butling.

Per Mistley Hall—Mrs Kilvert, 3 children.

Per Meinam—Mr Urwin, Mr Aniskooped, Mr Bloutel, per S S City of Edinburgh, which sailed for London on the 9th inst., Major General and Mrs Chichester, Mr Ilchester, Mr Mair, Mrs Kidd, and child, Mrs Leighton, Mr Cunnings and two children, Hon C Tyrwhitt, and Mrs Seid.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Meinam—4th September, S S City of Khios off Dondra head Ceclone.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
12	Arabia (s).....	.....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Widow Hall s—50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co. Olympia s—10 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. Italia s—150 cases whisky, the Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—125 cases candles, Golabchund Roopchund ; 13 bales printing p.pers, The Bombay Track and Book Society ; 302 pigs lead, Abdoolaly Goolam Hoosein ; 11 cases cheese and 4 cases medicine, Grufally Hepcoola ; 3 cases black cochineal, Heptoola Tyebjee.

Benarat s—100 cases matches, Volkart Brothers ; 31 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

St George s—19 cases geneva, Adujee Beebjee.

FROM BORNEAU.

Manilla s—23 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates s—70 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—, 6 cents ivory, Allana Munjee ; 32 cwts ivory, and 4 cwts horns, Dossa Mowjee ; 35 bales twist, J. M Tulatee ; 15 bales twist, Syed Mirza ; 137 bales cotton, Hosseinmull Nursingdass ; 300 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—31 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 24 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram ; 32 chests opium, Curverjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 22 chests opium, Manockram Choonilal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

181-79—Janardhen and G—Morarjee Funja vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Khaisbunker and D.

423-79—Rimington, H and C—John Mackinlay and others vs Hurry Bhanjee—Lynch and T.

457-79—Arde hir and H—Abba Hubib vs Mowjee Madhowjee and another.

461-79—In person—Thucker Goverdhundass Cullianjee vs Thucker Nsrr ojee Morarjee—Rimington, H and C.

462-79—Smith and Fowlie—Manuklaee Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Sypal and others—Macfarlane and G and Hearn, C and L.

463-79—Pe son and Co—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—Tyabjee and S—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.

388-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kossowjee Nalk—Hearn, C and L.

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.

149-78—E W Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjeee—Prescot and W.

451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homajee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

398-77—Craigie, L and O—Rai Nahni vs Purmanundass Jewandass and others—M and G, M M, and Muljee and B

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Rowline vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Sodawaterwala and another.

In person—S W Wilchenski vs A D'Silva.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

257-79—Bhaishunker and D—Jewandass Ebjee Sewjee vs Lalchund Khengar—Macfarlane and G.

432-78—In person—Custore Nema and others vs Bhaiskerr Pandurang and others—Bhaishunker and D.

506-78—Muljee and B—Rustomjee Furjibhoy Chinoy vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Hearn, C and L—Settled.

384-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Ballaram Heeralal and others—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Smyth-Windham, Major, BI R A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Pool, Major, By 5th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Justice, Lt, By 21st Regt N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Smith-Windam, Major B R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Keays, Lt Col, By Staff Corps, on leave, to Mhow.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

Mr Reames, Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr Cotton, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Mr Haggard, Officiating Additional Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr Wigram, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr Foster, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months, in extension.

Mr Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun.

Mr Goulds-bury is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant superintendents of Police.

Mr Macdonell, is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Dr Greene, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Purneedpore, is allowed furlough for one year.

Captain Searle, Superintendent of Marine, Eastern Division, is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

The Lieutenant Governor approves the election, by the Commissioners of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality, of Mr A H Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be their Vice-Chairman.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....18th, 10h. 48·0 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 15	.....	5 49	6 2	{ 10 40 m 11 59 a	4 25 m 5 45 a
Tues. 16	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 1	{ 11 11 m 11 37 a	5 2 m 5 26 a
Wed. 17	1st Autumn Ember Day	5 49	6 0	{ 11 42 m ...	5 39 m 5 58 a.
Th. 18	.....	5 50	5 59	{ 0 15 m 0 18 a	6 16 m 6 36 a
Fri. 19	2nd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 58	{ 0 59 m 0 53 a	6 59 m 7 13 a.
Sat 20	3rd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 57	{ 1 42 m 2 30 a	7 41 m 7 55 a.
Sun. 21	St. Matthew—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 56	{ 2 31 m 2 13 a	8 28 m 8 44 a.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY VARIETY COMPANY.

LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH. CROWDED HOUSES.

Immense success of the glorious Burlesque,

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

With the Local Hits, New Songs, Dances, &c.

Greatest Hit ever made in Bombay,

OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW;

and Harry Hunter's Grand Duett,

DOMESTIC SQUABBLES.

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

By particular desire, the laughable Comedy,

OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW ;

And the glorious Burlesque, entitled

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

N. B.—This Company will perform every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at the above Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Gallery.....Rs. 1

Stalls..... ,, 2 | Pit..... ,, As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with SPECTACLES by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, some years ago, have called upon him on finding that they could not see so well now as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M f und the SIGHT to have IMPROVED, and was enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—September 13th, at Colaba, the wife of John S. Burn, of a son.

FARRAN—September 13th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles F. Farran, Barrister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HATHORNTHWAITE—CARNEGY—September 13th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin and the Rev. R. L. Page, James T. Hathornthwaite, M. A. Cantab, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, only surviving son of the Rev. Dr. Hathornthwaite, of Lancaster, to Augusta Ker, eldest daughter of Colonel Carnegy, Commandant Marine Battalion, Bombay.

DEATH.

GODNEY—September 9th, at Dapoli, Louis Henry, son of the Rev. Alfred Gadney, aged 2 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—September 7th, at Simla, the wife of Captain C. S. Bailey, Adjutant, Punjab Volunteers, of a daughter.

BERTRAM—September 4th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Quartermaster Bertram, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DOUGHERTY—August 8th, at Saugor, the wife of Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, of a son.

GRIGG—September 8th, at Outacamund, the wife of H. B. Grigg, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

HESTERLOW—September 8th, at Tavaguon, British Burma, the wife of T. B. Hesterlow, H. M.'s 89th Regiment, of a daughter.

M'NAIR—September 8th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Colonel E. I. M'Nair, D. A. Adjutant General for Musketry, of a daughter.

SIDDONS—August 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. B. Siddons, of a son.

DEATH.

ASPINALL—September 6th, at Bangalore, Walter G. Aspinall, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and late superintendent of the Fairlands Estate, South Coorg, aged 41.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1879.

The Press Commissioner a few days ago furnished us with a *communique* relating to the doings and sayings of that fearfully mysterious body the "Army Sanitary Commission." The very existence of this Commission has seemed somewhat problematical, and there are not a few who regard as Betsy Prigg did the very useful Mrs. Harris. Like the latter they seem to be a most useful medium of reference in all matters sanitary, and, far from being myths, they are ever ready to come down with criticism on our sanitary reporters all round. They seem to sit upon everybody with a more in sorrow than in anger tone. Did, however, their words of wisdom not come so long after the events, they might probably be taken to heart by some one in officialdom with a little sensitiveness still left in his nature. But to be gravely told now that the year of grace 1879 is approaching its close, that in 1877 much disease was directly due to the use of alcoholic drinks in Indian stations is indeed to startle us with news of a very grave nature. Is it necessary that pondérous reports should go all the way to England to be more ponderously reviewed, and, after an interval long enough for kingdoms to change hands, that we should be treated to platitudes like that just detailed, or that barrack improvements, though costly, have lessened sickness and mortality in Indian stations? Again, is it necessary that such grave seigniors should inform us that sanitary works among the civil population are, so far, not progressing satisfactorily, and that want of funds is a steady barrier as well as the general and the finishing counter hit to any cry that may be raised for real improvements? These matters and others of a similar nature are from time to time brought to the notice of the Supreme and of the Local Government by their sanitary advisers. The annual reports the latter publish are full of the most minute details as regards sanitary requirements and the means of removal of disease ; and, from their knowledge of local conditions, we venture to submit, with all due deference to the august body referred to that the local sanitary advisers are in a far better position to tender advice than the Army Sanitary Commission. They are all men who have had the advantage of a scientific education ; and the amount of experience that years of labour in this country has enabled them to store up, renders their sanitary knowledge as profound and as technical as any that is to be found in Europe. Taking these things into consideration we are somewhat at a loss to understand why the Supreme and the Local Governments should again have repeated to them home truths they have had placed before them nearly two years ago. Neither can we understand what object is attained by the Secretary of State—in these days of economy and retrenchment—hampering the home charges with the cost of printing a lot of matter which, being a mere repetition, is devoid of any practical utility. In matters sanitary we do not consider the experts of this country have anything whatsoever to learn from the Army Sanitary Commission ; and, keeping this fact in view, we are at a loss to understand what advantages accrue to the public from memoranda like those under notice.

A short time ago our London correspondent referred to the discussion that had arisen in England on an article that appeared in the *Times*, asserting that Evangelicalism was declining. We were told that the statement was warmly disputed; but the stubborn fact remained that Exeter Hall was in the market, proving conclusively, it was alleged, that the life had gone out of the party. While the discussion in question was proceeding, that antiquated journal, the *Record*, which is supposed to represent more especially Evangelical views on religious subjects, astonished the world with an article called "Cowleyism in "India," which showed at least that the courage of its ancient convictions remain undiminished. We were gratified to note that some of the old strength had returned to this aged Samson of the Evangelical party, for of late it has been eclipsed in its own narrow line by the more intolerant and intolerable *Rock*. In this article, "Cowleyism in India" however, there are traces of the old war horse which, to all appearance, lay dying of the complaint which has brought so low the religions party it has so long represented, but which non has started once more into life with something of the old vigour, and with something of the old fire in its eye. At the sound of the war trumpet it has made one more of its old impetuous rushes, overwhelming its foes on all sides. The Bramo Somaj, the Ritualists, the Evangelist Fathers of Cowley; the "prophet of Calcutta," Father Rivington; the *Friend of India*—all have been taken in one charge. But like the Bourbons, the *Record* and its readers have evidently learned nothing from their misfortunes and the revolutions of thought that have passed over their party. The "Divine "Right" of only one book to the claim of Inspiration is still as much their conviction as if German Rationalists, Bishop Colenso, "Essays and Reviews," and all modern thought had never been. They return to their old fetish, assume their ideas as representing the one unalterable truth, and strike on the right hand and on the left all who venture to suggest even a compromise. The cause which has called forth this onslaught lay in some words as to the inspiration of the Vedas, which Mr. Rivington gave utterance to in the course of a recent lecture. The fact that so prominent a teacher amongst the ultra-high school has accepted one of the new ideas introduced by the modern critical school is not without its significance, as is also its condemnation by the ultra low school. It shows for one thing that that school is not utterly without the power to grow and to adapt itself to the requirements of modern thought. The growing breadth of the Anglo-Catholic school is becoming as conspicuous as the clinging to old narrowness is of the Evangelical party. However little we may sympathise with a great portion of the creed of the former, at all events the theory of verbal inspiration and the one narrow "plan of salvation" characteristic of the latter, is hopeless in the face of the light, knowledge, and increasing breadth of charity which are spreading in our modern world. As the science of comparative religion grows, it will be impossible for men to continue to adhere to their old exclusive notions concerning religious belief, and to the confinement of all possible true knowledge of religious truth to the faith of one Syrian people and their successors. The old and well known lesson taught by a Christian apostle to call nothing that was common unclean, is as necessary for our modern exclusive Jews to learn as it was some eighteen hundred years ago to the objectors against gentile admission into the Christian fold. As to the special question concerning the inspiration of certain books, there is little likelihood of there being any unanimity in our time. Mr. Robertson, of Brighton, has said that the settlement of this question may be considered as the Theological question of the day. The tendency of most minds (excepting perhaps some evolutionists) is to recognise that all truth is divine, whether it be found in the writings of the Hebrews, the Chinese, Mohamedans, Hindus, Greeks, or Romans. The extravagant lengths to which the claims for the inspiration of the Christian and Jewish scriptures have been extended, even to the embracement, not only of all spiritual truth, but of every historical or scientific statement made in these writings, has driven many minds to the opposite extreme, and even to the denying of any special inspiration at all if it be discovered, as is alleged, that many of the ethical and spiritual teachings which Christians have supposed to be peculiar to their own creeds are really contained in the sacred books of other and separate religions; if, for instance, much of the Biblical teaching be found in the Vedas, it seems obvious that Christians ought to be prepared to admit that such truths emanate from a source common to both, or else advance some very direct authority showing that the inspiration of their writings is beyond and above that of all other writings. Even the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE KABUL MASSACRE.

LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

OCCUPATION OF THE SHUTURGURDAN.

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The Shuturgurdan was occupied on the 11th by our troops without opposition. The telegraph line is being rapidly pushed on.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MUTINOUS TROOPS.

DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP BY THE AMIR.

SIMLA, SEP. 13.

It appears that a body of the mutinous troops has gone into Hirmat, in the hope of stirring up the tribes to attack our flank on the Shuturgurdan.

Two sons of Allayar, a leading Chief of Zurmat, are reported to have been killed in the attack on the Residency, and the incident is relied upon to stir up the people of that country.

The regiments in Kabul are reported to be proclaiming their desire to fight the English, but to be totally without organization or leaders

The Amir, in a letter written on the 4th September, immediately after the outbreak, declared that his true friendship and honesty of purpose would be proved.

General Roberts has been instructed to inform him that he has now to prove his words by his acts, and that the Amir's first step should be to send confidential representatives to meet General Roberts, who has full power to communicate with the Amir on the part of the British Government.

APPLICATION OF GENERAL ROBERTS FOR ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Nawab Sir Gholam Hussan Khan has reached the Shuturgurdan safely, and will arrive at Ali Kheyl to day. It is not said whether he has been to Kabul.

Sir Robert Sandeman has reached Quetta. He reports the country perfectly tranquil, and the Khojuck Pass chiefs and all the people of the neighbourhood exceedingly well disposed, and resolved to serve the British Government faithfully.

The Khan of Khelat has telegraphed, placing all the resources of his country at the disposal of the British Government.

The tribes between Kurram and Ali Kheyl have been working very well to assist our troops.

General Roberts has applied for one British and three native regiments more to strengthen his line of communication. Some reinforcements will also be made to the Khyber column, owing to the sickness there, which is unusually great.

The advanced forces remain as originally composed.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S OPINION OF HIS FORCES.

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Sir F. Roberts telegraphs from Ali Kheyl on the afternoon of the 13th September that the troops ordered are, in his opinion, ample for all requirements. He thinks his own force is superb, and full of enthusiasm, and likely to give good account of any army opposed to them.

Colonel Baker has gone on to Shuturgurdan, where his brigade will be collected as fast as carriage is available.

General Roberts is assembling the heads of the neighbouring tribes, and hopes to be able to make such terms with them as will secure the safety of the road to Shuturgurdan in spite of any attempts on the part of our enemies to raise them against us. Our presence in strength on Shuturgurdan is likely to influence to our side the tribes beyond.

So far as is known here not a single hostile shot has been fired or any demonstration whatever made as yet against our troops either on the Kurrum or the Khyber lines.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FURTHER RUMOURS.

DERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 13.

It is now said that Yakub Khan planned the massacre to gain favour, and that he will resist the British.

The Panjab will hardly be able to supply transport for the invading forces.

Excitement is very much increased, and Simla is deserted.

ARRIVAL OF NAWAB SIR GHOLAM HUSSEN AT SHUTURGURDAN.

DERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 14.

Nawab Sir Gholam Hussen has telegraphed to his son here of his safe arrival at Shuturgurdan.

All is quiet at Kandahar.

TROOPS TOLD OFF FOR ADVANCE.

ALI KHEYL, SEPT. 13.

An eyewitness, who can be relied upon, states that the attack upon the Residency lasted from eight till one o'clock. The attacking force numbered four thousand, and artillery was used. Cavagnari was knifed, and the others were shot fighting. The enemy lost at least three hundred. The Amir had other troops who did not help, and who are now reproached by some of the leading men who begged to save the Ambassador, but nothing was done. The bodies were horribly mutilated and dishonoured.

The following troops have been told off for advance:—F. A.: R. H. A., G. 3, two mountain Gattlings, 67th, 72nd, 92nd, 5th P. I., 5th Gurkhas, 23rd and 28th N. I., a squadron of the 9th Lancers, 12th B. C., 14th B. L., and 7th Company Sappers.

In consequence of the great difficulty of transport the advance is delayed. The tribes continue quiet.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR SIND.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

His Excellency the Governor, at the special request of the Government of India, starts for Sind on the 21st inst. His Military Secretary accompanies him. The Governor goes to hasten the making of the line from Sukkur to Dadur. Last season he strongly urged the construction of this line.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* recommends the despatch of a force of 20,000 Russian troops to defend Kabul and expel the English from Central Asia.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Latest news from the Cape states that Sir Garnet Wolseley has had an interview with the chiefs, at which he declared that Zululand would henceforward be under independent chiefs, and that the non-capture of Cetywayo was the only obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

Brigadier Clark, with 300 men, is surrounding the locality where Cetywayo is reported to be hiding.

A body of Basutos have attacked and looted a train of commissariat waggons and killed the drivers.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Lord William Beresford has left England for India.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A large meeting of cotton spinners has been held at Oldham, when the delegates of companies, owning four million spindles, resolved to temporarily adopt the short time movement.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

The Anchor Line s.s. Columbia sailed from Liverpool for Bombay to-day.

LISBON, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	48,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	4,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	6,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	11,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	6,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	341,000 do.
Do. do. of Surats.....	86,000 do.

LONDON, SEPT. 12, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver.....	51⅜
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares ..	£35

Arrivals—British Queen and Kilkerran.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered...	56 19	64 87	67 74
12 Friday	0 0	.....	.....
13 Saturday	0 39	0 20	0 55
14 Sunday	.....	0 25	0 15
Total.....	56 58	65 32	68 42
Fall up to 14th Sep. 1878.....	92 87	101 41	99 45
Do. to 14th Sep. 1877.....	59 43	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 14.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 82; barometer 29·994. Fall of rain 11 cents.

MANGALORE (Sept. 13)—Weather fair; wind N. E., S. W. Fell of rain 7 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. S. W. strong; thermometer 82.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

BROACH.	In. Cts.	DABHOI.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	33 69	Previously reported ...	33 82
Sept. 6	0 3	Sept. 6	0 0
,, 8	0 3	,, 7	0 0
,, 9	0 0	,, 8	0 0
,, 10	0 0	,, 9	0 0
Total	33 71	Total	33 85

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 8.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Rainfall in past 24 hours. Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours. Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·662	−028	99·8	−3·0	78·6	57	+ 5	S E	3	0	..
Kurrachee	29·769	+013	84·0	0·7	76·3	69	− 6	WNW	1	4	...
Deesa ...	29·897	+029	82·7	0·7	75·2	69	− 4	W S W	11	7	..
Rajkot ...	29·871	+018	81·1	0·7	74·1	71	0	W	10	9	...
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Malegaon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Sholapore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Bombay...	29·936	+039	82·0	+1·5	77·0	79	− 6	W S W	6	7	...
Goa §	29·976	+063	80·0	+1·0	78·0	91	− 2	Calm	5	7	...
Akola.....	29·861	+013	83·2	+1·0	76·8	73	+ 2	W N W	8	10	..
Amraoti..	29·839	+012	80·7	−0·5	74·0	72	− 2	W	2	7	...
Belgaum..	29·963	+021	73·9	0·6	68·6	76	0	W	6	9	0·06

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.
Kurrachee—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Deesa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Rajkot—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Bombay—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Goa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Akola—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Amraoti—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Belgaum—Passing showers during day.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·824
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind.....	SSW, SSE, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight. 242
Fall of Rain	to midnight. 0·00
Total fall during the month	0·89
year	56·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	0·20

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d. ,,
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·12½ ,,

We hear that there is a prospect of the electric light being used at the Volunteer Fancy Calico Ball, to be held at the Town Hall on the 3rd October. It will have a very pretty effect, but may not be acceptable to the ladies.

On the subject of the refusal to allow Special Correspondents to accompany the advance to Kabul, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—One would fancy, from these prohibitory rules, that wars were the pursuit of officials only, an affair with which the profane vulgar, who know nothing of red tape, have no business to meddle. We are unwilling to believe that the Government will really commit itself to such a piece of folly. Indeed, we have heard it stated that the Government may after all concede the usual permission to newspaper correspondents. Possibly enough the Indian public may count for little in official estimation: but our rulers here may rely upon it that the people of England will not tamely submit to any such preposterous interference with a most natural, useful, and legitimate custom. The plea that correspondents' letters may supply our friend the enemy with the very information which he wants is too ridiculous in the case of Afghanistan,—to say nothing of the circumstances that every General is entitled to see that the writers exercise due caution. Finally, we hope Government will become alive to the fact that the present is hardly the time to invite unpopularity. The Conservative Ministry,—of which the Indian Viceroyalty is now but a mere department,—was never, perhaps, in greater peril than at the present moment.

The following modification of Rule 1, section 47 of the Civil Leave Code, regarding the grant of extension of furlough to Chaplains, has been made:—"In granting furlough or special leave, the local Government should always state if it has any objection to its being prolonged or commuted for any period allowed by the rules, and the Accountant General should note any reservation of this kind upon the officers leave and pay certificate. In the absence of such reservation the Secretary of State will exercise jurisdiction under this section in the case of an officer on leave in Europe, without reference to the authorities in India. Provided always that an officer on furlough or special leave in Europe who wishes to have his leave extended, must apply to the Secretary of State, for India, at least three months before the date on which his leave will expire in India, otherwise he may be required to pay the cost of a telegram to India."

As a special case, and in consideration of his distinguished gallantry during the siege of Delhi and of his having saved the life of a European Officer, the Secretary of State has sanctioned to Punjab Singh, late Deputy Inspector of the Gurgaon Police, an invalid pension equal to half his average emoluments, instead of one-third of those emoluments to which he is entitled under the rules.

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar on the 25th day of August, 1st class Assistant Apothecary Michael Toomey was found guilty of having been absent from the Royal Artillery Hospital, in disobedience of orders; having been drunk; and of having at Peshawar, whilst under arrest in his quarters, broken his arrest before he was set at liberty, and was dismissed the service.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Deputy Examiner of Accounts for employment in connection with the Kathiawar State Railways. The expense of the appointment is to be borne by the States to which the railways belong.

The Maharajahs of Kashmir and Sindia have conveyed to the Viceroy an expression of their sympathy and grief at the outrage in Kabul; Sindia expressing his satisfaction at the prompt measures taken, and Kashmir placing himself personally and his troops at the disposal of the Government for immediate active service if required.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Lahore on the evening of Tuesday last. It came from a N.-E. direction. The Meteorological Reporter states that it lasted 29 seconds only; but the local *Gazette* says the opinion of many is that it lasted two or three minutes. Doors rattled considerably, and some people left their houses. There was a great tremour in the earth and a peculiar rumbling sound.

The 20th Native Infantry were to have marched from Rawul Pindi on Tuesday, and the 13th Bengal Lancers on Wednesday. The 31st and 13th Native Infantry were timed to reach Jhelum on Thursday last, both by special trains.

The regiments ordered home from the Cape, and now placed at the disposal of the Viceroy, are the 17th Lancers, 2-3rd, 1-17th, and 1-24th Regiments.

According to the special correspondent of the Allahabad paper the following movements of troops have been ordered:—Three guns C 4 R. A., from Kohat to Kurrum; detachment 8th Foot, from Kohat to Kurrum; 13th Bengal Cavalry, from Rawul Pindi to Kurrum, part remaining at Kohat to relieve the 5th Punjab Cavalry, which goes on to Kurrum; 3rd Sikh Infantry, from Bunnoo to Thull; 13th N. I., from Agra to Kurrum; 28th N. I., from Rawul Pindi to Kurrum; one company 30th N. I., from Ferozepore to Umritsur; 31st N. I., from Jullunder to Kurrum; detachment 26th N. I., from Sealkote to Rawal Pindi. The undermentioned troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move:—I-C. R. H. A., 1-8th R. A, 9th Lancers, 81st Foot, and 85th Foot.

Major N. R. Burlton, Assistant Commissary-General, has been ordered to proceed immediately from Lundi Kotal to Kurram. Major Burlton served through the latter part of the recent Afghan campaign as principal commissariat officer, 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, and remained at Lundi Kotal in executive charge on the 2nd Division being broken up.

Dewan Annant Ram, Primo Minister to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, has sent to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a telegram to the following effect:—"Respecting Durbar Official's letter which appeared in your issue of the 20th ultimo, I beg to contradict that the letter was ever written by any Durbar official whatever. This has been proved by due enquiries. Please give this contradiction a prominent place in your columns." The *Gazette* appends the following note:—We have much pleasure in complying with the Dewan's request. If he means to say that the writer of that wonderful epistle is not now a Durbar official, the Dewan is very possibly right. But if he means to deny that the writer has very recently or at any time occupied that position, he his distinctly wrong.

There was a very heavy fall of rain throughout the Patna Division of the Bengal Presidency during last week, particularly on the 10th instant, when a severe storm passed over Dinapur, Bankipur, and Patna city, causing considerable damage to *kutcha* buildings, orchards, &c. The river was reported to be again rising, and a great portion of the country was under water.

Captain W. L. Searle, Superintendent of Marine, Eastern Division, has been appointed a Port Commissioner (Calcutta) in the place of Mr. Franklin Prestage, whose term of office has expired.

Professor Monier Williams writes hopefully about the prospects of the proposed Indian Institute at Oxford. "The project is now certain," he says, "to be carried out in a satisfactory manner."

Major-General Robert Hume, C.B., who formerly commanded H. M.'s 55th Regiment and latterly the Jubbulpore Brigade, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Ewart, C.B., in command of the Allahabad Division, the period of service of the latter officer expiring shortly.

The Bishop of Calcutta has announced his intention to hold a General Ordination at Allahabad on Sunday, November 2nd, and on Wednesday, the 5th, a confirmation at the same place; and his Lordship purposes to leave Calcutta early in December on a metropolitical tour, of three or four months duration, through the Dioceses of Bombay, Madras, and Colombo.

A rumour from Simla, which the *Pioneer* considers "sufficiently trustworthy," states that the Government of India has at last given its decision in the Hur Sahai case. Hur Sahai, it is said, will be allowed to retire honourably on a pension, the finding of the Commission being upheld.

With reference to the charges of receiving bribes that were recently brought against certain Government officials in Burma, the Rangoon correspondent of the *Statesman* says:—"Mr. Jacob A. Cohen, the commissariat contractor, whose books were produced in court some months ago, when he himself was applying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and who rather astonished people by swearing to having regularly paid large sums of money to commissariat officials at Thayetmyo and Toungkoo, was *non est* when his case came on the board this month. The Recorder has in consequence withdrawn the protection order which has been granted *ad interim* to the insolvent, and intimated that he may put the penal provisions of the Insolvent Act in force against this 'wandering Jew.' But I fancy he will first have to catch his hare,' and Mr. J. A. Cohen is not likely to be found anywhere in British Burma, until the ways of the place are considerably 'smoother' for him than they are at present. The inquiry into the alleged payments to Government officials is now going on, and I understand all such payments are denied by the parties implicated. What evidence can be given against them unless Cohen is apprehended, it is difficult to see."

It was lately stated in a newspaper that cholera had been very prevalent among the employés of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and special mention was made of the case of a guard, who died of cholera at Gujranwalla on the 14th May last. On inquiry it has been ascertained that the Guard, though ill at the time the train started from Lahore and Shahdera, went of his own free will, although he was advised not to go. Complaints were also made of the absence of proper screens from the sun, which are receiving due attention.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been delayed in his tour by an accident to the s. s. Sir William Peel, which was employed to convey him to Sylhet. The steamer broke her starboard intermediate shaft to pieces. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, who was accompanying His Honor, started off on a jolly-boat to Sylhet, and ordered the steamer Punjab to tow the Sir William Peel and the Flat Bhotas up to the station. The steamer Koladyne from Gowhatty was proceeded to Sylhet to relieve the Sir William Peel.

The Madras correspondent of the Lahore journal does not give a flattering account of the sentiments entertained there towards His Grace of Buckingham. He writes:—We were all in hopes, that the Duke's Own Artillery would have volunteered for service in Europe, to supplement the rabble who went in charge of the guns, but the worthy Colonel has struck off so many names of men who, undeterred by his threat of Court-martial, still absented themselves from parades, that I fear the corps is too weak. I am afraid the grand title of "Duke's Own" has not put much *esprit de corps* into the men, indeed, the Duke is as universally unpopular, that till the name is changed I doubt if recruits can be found, in the place of the men turned out. The Duke who has to ingratiate himself still further with the public, refused the time-honored privilege of the use of the Banqueting Hall, to the Philharmonic Society, which is now homeless. It is long since he shut up the drive through Government House grounds, and though the 'right of way' undoubtedly existed, still no one combated his act,—people only growled at it. The Banqueting Hall has been witheld from bachelors who wanted to give balls and from meetings of all sorts, for some time, and as his Grace never hardly entertains, and then only on a small scale in Government House, the Philharmonic have been the only people for whom the doors were ever opened,—now they too are excluded. Considering that the Hall was built by public subscription, supplemented, it is true by Government aid, it seems rather hard that the building should be looked on as private property by the Duke, especially as he never uses it himself, and it is quite probable that a few public spirited gentlemen, not in the services, will try His Grace's right to be manager, in which he plays the part of our canine friend of the fable.

There is a general impression, the *Indian Daily News* remarks, that the Government has held back some of the more important details of the affair in Kabul. Many of the details were held back apparently for a day or two, and they were preferentially given, one or two days before being communicated to the rest of the public simultaneously through the recognised agency. First, the bare outline of general facts was given to the public, while details, which it is strongly suspected were known, were kept back or communicated only in indefinite terms through one medium, as though the Government feared to shock public feeling, and, therefore, "broke the news gently," as is done in the case of nervous matrons who might be injured by a shock. People are now asking what next? They have suspicions that more is known that has not been "made known," and that there are some objects in concealment. They are anxious to know what has become of the Amir. And they think it strange that such particulars as those about Daoud Shah and the Amir's son, and even some details of the defence and capture of the Residency, and of many subsequent movements at Kandahar and elsewhere, should be known and published, and that the Amir should be unnoticed. These suspicions are not in the least allayed by the announced determination to exclude all special correspondents from the field. There is to be no Macpherson this time; but General Themistocles, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Tamerlane, Napoleon Wellington, Roberts, and others, will be allowed to be their own historians. The way in which achievements in Afghanistan have been magnified into ridicule has been doubly unfortunate. It is unfortunate for history, and not less so as regards the requirements of the present and the future. The public has seen mole-hills magnified into mountains, and they have seen a splendid and triumphant policy blown down like a house of cards. They are again suspicious of the fabric and of the builders, and the latter, like artists in Dutch metal, put up a screen over their work till it can be made presentable.

The *Englishman* is indignant at the treatment it is receiving at the hands of the Press Commissioner, and writes as follows:—After the publication of our dak edition yesterday, we received the Press Commissioner's telegram of the same date. Nearly the whole of the information contained in it is practically identical with a portion of the message telegraphed from Simla to the *Pioneer* on the 7th instant, the *ipsissima verba* in many cases reappearing. Regard being had to the character of the information, the inference is irresistible that it was deliberately kept back, either by the Foreign Office from the Press Commissioner, or by the latter official from the Press, for two days after it had been imparted to the *Pioneer's* correspondent. Some explanation of this circumstance which, if not entirely satisfactory, shall exonerate the Government, may possibly be forthcoming. At present further comment would be superfluous.

The *Indian Daily News* appears to be ambitions of emulating the notorious but not generally regarded as too respectable *Reynolds*. The allusion to the Queen which we have italicised in the following paragraph, we fancy will meet with approbation from even fewer people than are in the habit of agreeing with the rough speaking of the rabid London weekly:—"Her Majesty has telegraphed her sympathy with Lady Cavagnari in the loss of her gallant but unfortunate husband, one of the last of the many victims who have been *sacrificed to the wretched vanity of the Queen*. To create an Empire what huge follies have been perpetrated; and Lord Beaconsfield has shown himself to be a convenient minister. Indeed the Queen and the Minister have fitted like hand-and-glove in this miserable imperial business, and no one sees the end of it. Imperialism has divided England against herself in a way in which she has not been divided since the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster. The real unity, interests, and power of the nation have been, and are being, wasted in pomp and vanity and theatrical display. For these, the industry and the prosperity of nations are being sacrificed to the cry of 'peace with honour,' while really the nation is in a state of turbulence and discredit. Russia openly sets us at defiance; Bismarck whirls us round his finger; France insists on sharing with us the control of Egypt; Turkey uses us for her own convenience, and laughs at our remonstrances, feeling safe in her indebtedness. America closes her ports against our industry, while we are compelled to open ours to her produce, and in every way the 'Empire' is a poor substitute for the Kingdom, as the latter once commanded respect."

Rangoon is going in for tramways. We see it stated in a Calcutta paper that Mr. Soutter's scheme for laying down tramways in the capital of British Burma has been accepted, with one or two alterations to be made in the route to be taken. It is proposed that they should be worked by an endless wire rope, with stationary engines at intervals, the rope being below the level of the road, and the rails to be flush with it, so as to prevent any obstruction to ordinary traffic. The municipality has resolved to advertise for tenders.

From last year's famine in China has arisen a new aspect of the opium question. A trustworthy correspondent informs the *Englishman* that the cultivators, in despairing attempt to retrieve their losses from the dearth, have taken to opium cultivation on a scale never before known. In Shanshi and Szechuen the farmers have entered into an understanding with each other to sow a certain portion of their land with poppy in spite of the prohibitory law, which the Chinese Government, however, seems determined to enforce. In the districts around Tientsin the Mandarins have made a raid on the poppy growers, and are confiscating fields right and left. The struggle between these Chinese farmers and the authorities will be watched in India with much interest. Should the cultivators succeed in establishing a right to grow opium—which is so far remunerative above the ordinary crops that an acre of grain is worth about 5,000 *cash* while an acre of poppy fetches from 15,000 to 20,000 *cash*—the Indian cultivation of the drug and the revenue of seven millions sterling derived therefrom by the Indian Government, must be materially effected.

A curious resolution was passed at a meeting of Chinese claiming to be British subjects, which was held at Penang recently in order to consider whether some change of costume could be devised "to distinguish British subjects of Chinese descent from Chinese subjects in China." The resolution adopted is as follows:—"That no change should be made in the costume; but that in order to make a distinction between British subjects of Chinese descent and Chinese British subjects of China, the former should wear a bronze or silver medal on the cap or head dress, another on the left breast, and a third on the buckle of the waist, belt, or sewn to the belt. That such medals should be in the shape of a crown of H. M. the Queen, with the name of subject or the member of his passport on the face, and the initials of the Consul on the reverse side."

Destruction of Cattle by Tigers.—During the quarter ending 30th June, 1879, 203 bullocks, 501 cows 76 calves, 60 buffaloes, 136 sheep, 84 goats, 23 horses or ponies, 14 asses, 12 dogs and 3 pigs were destroyed in the Madras Presidency.

A Curiosity.—A buffalo calf with two heads two tails, and one body, was taken to the Court House at Rangoon during the inspection of the Magistrate. The man owning it refused to sell it to the local museum and eventually made a good penny exhibiting it.

Deliberate Suicide.—We (*English man*) hear that the the widow of the late Babu Moorali Mohan Bose, who met with his death by drowning on Saturday last while attempting to get on the railway pontoon at Armenian Ghat from his boat, has committed suicide by drowning herself. On hearing of the death of her husband she resolved to die in the same manner as her husband died, and, though the household, being apprised of her intention, kept a watch upon her, she evaded their vigilance, went to a tank, and drowned herself.

Sale of Pearls.—For the first time during the administration of the British Government in Ceylon, the *Local Times* informs us, there is to be held on the 25th inst. at Colombo, an auction of pearls, the produce of the Government share of pearl oysters. They have been carefully assorted and lotted according to quality, size, colour, &c., and have been valued at about Rs. 25,000, but as the official valuation of experts is always understood to be below the market value, we may expect them to realise from Rs 35,000 to Rs. 40,000. There are 27 lots arranged according to quality.

The arrival of the Kabul news at Simla.—The Simla correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes on the 7th inst.:—The late alarming news from Kabul will probably have the effect of shortening the Simla season, just when it had begun to get gay and enjoyable. It is believed that the news that General Roberts will be in the city on the night of the 5th instant, when a large audience—Lord Lytton included—had assembled to see the third representation of "Sweethearts." A Council was immediately called, and the clerks of the different military offices were called from their beds to work. Early on the morning of the 6th it was clear that something serious had happened. Officers in full uniform were seen riding about in all directions; but it was not till late on in the afternoon that the shocking news was thoroughly public. General Roberts and his staff were on their way to the front by noon.

KABUL.

SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1879.

News of battle? News of slaughter!
Hark! 'tis ringing through the land!
Tidings how the treacherous Afghan
Snared our Envoy's gallant band.

How the fierce revolted regiments
Poured, in masses, on the pile
Where the sceanty British bandful
Sternly held their own the while.

All day long the direful onset
Round about them ebbed and flowed;
All day long their ceaseless volleys
Down the foremost foemen mow'd.

Till, to aid the daunted soldiers,
Rose the people in their might,
Launching all their swarming thousands,
Wild with fury, to the fight.

Not ev'n yet the noble seventy
Yielded tower, or port, or wall,
Till the smoke of waving firebrands
Rose around them like a pall.

Till the flames, from off their hinges,
Burnt the gates that thundering fell,
Till, in myriads, o'er their ashes,
Rushed the Moslem infidel.

Stout resistance! Sudden slaughter!
'Gainst such numbers strife is brief.
Soon alas! the gallant seventy
Bit the dust around their Chief.

Still they died the death of soldiers,
With their faces to the foe;
Stoutly smiting, never yielding,
Nobler ending none may know.

And a holy place that court-yard
Shall be, and the trampled sod
Where Sir Louis and his heroes
Rendered up their souls to God.

Soldiers, yours the work of vengeance;
Slow to spare and swift to slay
Be your arms when next the Afghan
Shall confront you in the fray.

Let your father Viking's fierceness
Quell all thoughts of mercy; say
To the dotards who would stop ye,
"We are Odin's men to-day.

Thor and Odin 'gainst Mahomet
Till the accursed walls are flat;
Till our comrades' bones are reesed—
We'll be Christian after that."

—*Indian Charivari.*

KASHMIR.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following from Kashmir, dated August 31st:—"The officer on special duty has returned from Gulmarg to Srinagar, where the weather is pleasant and cool now. Ten days ago most of the European visitors were prostrated with fever; this has disappeared at last. There are some 25 visitors in Srinagar at the present time, and perhaps a dozen more in other parts of the valley. It is stated that the Maharaja will probably stay in Kashmir throughout the winter if scarcity continues. This there is, no doubt, will continue, whatever the crop may be, until the official class is restrained by a strong hand: famine is far too profitable to them, if expensive to the Maharaja's treasury, to be allowed to cease. Although some of the rice will be ripe to cut in two weeks, no small portion of the spring crop is still unsheltered and has yet to reach the hands of the people. The cultivators are said to be becoming desperate and to contemplate leaving the country in large numbers as soon as they can secure a little rice. Most of them, however, are carefully kept entered as revenue defaulters, so that they can easily be haled back to answer for their arrears: perhaps, however, it would be difficult to imprison a whole people. The traders, too, it would leave, if they could pay the custom's dues, but they cannot. Heavy clouds still hang about, but rain persistently keeps off the centre of the valley. Sunshine is needed now to ripen the rice: if excessive wet or early snow were to harm the crop Kashmir must be indeed deserted by the gods. The grass threatens to die in many places for want of rain: the loss of cattle, because of the scanty supplies, has been already great in the valley and may be greater. Everything seems to threaten an early and severe winter according to weather-seers: if this should be so, many a miserable half garnished wretch will perish from cold merely. Just at present the immediate prospects are better. Ripe fruit is fairly abundant, the people have a few seers of the spring crops, the waterfalls are full, and there is every sign of coming. But if the crop is short the Government will no doubt take it all, and death again will assume his hardly interrupted reign over all Kashmir. When it is considered that officials will recover from the people every maund of rice and every rupee given to chenars, or side openings in Government share, the future of the Kashmir cultivator cannot be looked at with any certain hope. To remove the troops and all unnecessary officials to Jummu, to leave the crop absolutely to the cultivators and to import (as is possible) on a real system all the wheat from Murree for the townspeople (all of whom possibly should be induced to leave the country for the winter by removing the customs duties on goods brought into Kashmir from outside), would be the best way to examine, but, of course, nothing of the kind will be done. The last proposed remedy was to divide the country into four Governorships under the Maharaja's second son (a lad of seventeen): the Durbar has not yet seen or learnt enough of divided authority apparently, but no doubt by this time some other brilliant plan has succeeded this."

BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN KASHMIR AND BURMA.

(*Pioneer*, September 13.)

British travellers, who have been visiting Kashmir this season, are returning filled with indignation at the incompetent way in which the native government has been dealing with the famine. Something worse than incompetence is alleged against them now, and a horrible story in afloat concerning alleged *noyades* perpetrated near Srinagar, with the object of thinning out the surplus population of certain overcrowded poor-houses. The testimony on which this ghastly narrative rests is anything but conclusive, and is said to have been told by over-half-starved, bewildered survivor, whose impressions may not be altogether trustworthy. But no contrary evidence seems yet to have been offered. Judgment on the subject can only remain in abeyance. Meanwhile, the whole situation is one in which sympathetic feeling may easily carry people away into extravagant conclusions. Is it the duty of the British Government to rush in, at any cost, whenever misgovernment prevails in any foreign state, and to sweep away existing institutions in order to endow the people with the blessings of British rule? Kashmir is a neighbouring State; but though, for the good of the empire in its minutest details, a certain uniformity of relations with the rest of the world, it is an independent State, not British territory. Though brought about in different ways, the situation in Kashmir and the situation in Burma resemble each other in essentials. In both cases, scandalous misgovernment, involving popular distress and loss of life, is going on beyond our frontier. In both cases the Government of India is urged, in the interests of humanity, to overturn the native authority and accomplish its mission of knight-errantry. In both cases, the Government of India has conceived the duty of the hour as minding its own business as long as neighbouring misgovernment does not actually take the form of outrage on its own subjects. In the present state of Indian affairs and politics, we cannot see our way to a deliberate condemnation of its self-restraint. Ardent correspondents are writing to us on this subject of Kashmir. But they fix their attention on the one great evil they wish to redress. In claiming that Kashmir should be annexed, the native government wiped out, the miserable people rescued from the blundering and plundering which passes at present among them for admistration, the advocates of vigorous measures think only of the people of Kashmir and not of the people of India. No half measures are possible in this case. The misery which has overwhelmed Kashmir, the iniquities which are alleged to be taking place are due, not to the wickedness of a single rajah, who could be deposed; they are the fruit of a general unfitness for administrative responsibility which pervades the whole official class of the country. Let the English Government try to govern Kashmir with its present staff of officials, and it would succeed little better, if at all better, than the Maharaja. The mere annihilation of the Maharaja would not alleviate the situation in the slightest degree. He, for that matter, is personally very amenable to the advice and admonitions of the Government of India. But thought at their instigation, he may go to Srinagar, he can do nothing worth speaking of when he gets there. Some correspondents, for that matter, have sent us records of benevolent measures he is represented as having set on foot. He is incapable, by reason of the conditions under which he rules, of doing any good worth speaking of—in capable, perhaps, of preventing atrocities which it is foolish disregard of the facts to hold him responsible for these, or to imagine that any good would be done by his disposition alone.

God but God; Mahomed is His Apostle and Ali His Vicegerant." The next incident is the death of the Prophet himself, which though appealing very strongly to the feelings of a Mahomedan audience, has little interest beyond that of the well-known historical facts; and this is followed by a representation of the usurpation of the Caliphate by Abu Bekr and Ali's refusal to recognize his authority. The death of Fatima, the Prophet's daughter and Ali's wife, is next recorded, with many curious allusions to the souvenirs of Mahomed's family which the Shiahs most esteem, and to the Shiah doctrine of the perpetual virginity of Fatima herself even after her motherhood. The martyrdom of Ali; the horribly treacherous murder by his own wife of Hasan at the instigation of Moawiyeh; the execution of Muslim, Hussin's envoy at Kufa; and the departure of Hussin himself, much against the wishes of his friends, to accept the invitation sent him by the people of that town, form the subject of the next few scenes of the tragedy, and lead up to the culminating incident—the entrapping and slaughter of Hussin and his followers, which are enacted with every detail of horror which can arouse Shiah indignation. A representation of the camp at Kerbela after Hussin's death, the distress of the women, the mutilation and robbery of the body of the martyr himself, and the occasional appearance of the ghosts of the various murdered people bring the feelings of the audience up to the highest pitch of excitement, which is then, for the first time, relieved by the rescue of Fatima, the fact of her having died in a previous scene being but a trifling incongruity in Oriental eyes. The rescue is effected by a Persian Prince, so that the incident by no means moderates the national feeling of vindictiveness against the Arab conquerors which the play is evidently designed to keep alive. The remaining scenes are occupied with the fate of the rest of Husain's family and two or three miraculous conversions to El Islam by means of the martyrdom of Hussin, and the whole concludes with a strange, weird scene representing the Day of Judgment, in which the position of Hussin as the only sure intercessor for mankind is the object set before the audience.

The reader of this remarkable tragedy cannot fail to be struck with the resemblance which exists between the Shiah doctrine and traditions and those of the mediæval Romish Church. In the one the acknowledged belief is in the Trinity and Unity of God and in the mediation of the Saviour; but these ideas are actually subservient to the assertion of the intercession and divine attributes of the Virgin, while the Christian history is used merely as a framework in which to set the legends and myths of Latin Paganism whose divinities take their place in the new Pantheon under the thin disguise of saints. So, in the Shiah creed, the orthodox profession of faith that "there is no God but God and Mahomed is the Apostle of God" is not only openly supplemented by the assertion that "Ali is the Vicegerent of God," but Hussin, Ali's son, is thrust into a position as mediator, which is directly in contradiction to the dogma that Mahomed is alone the *Shaft 'ul Umam*, "the Intercessor for the Peoples." Similarly, too, the other personages of Mahomedan history are furnished with the attributes and histories of Iranian prophets and heroes. This survival of ancient Persian, Indian, and Chaldean faiths in the Shiah doctrines is still more noticeable in the philosophy of the sect, where under the name of *Tasawwuf* "Sufism" the monotheism of El Islam is refined away, and the purest Pantheism is taught with annihilation or absorption into the Deity as the end and highest aspiration of life. Looked at thus below the surface, the Passion Play of Hasan and Hussin is full of matter of the greatest value to the student of comparative theology, while even the most extravagant incident, anecdote, or invocation which it contains may perpetuate some legend or dogma of an ancient Eastern Pagan faith.

Sir Lewis Pelly and his *collaborateurs* have deserved the thanks of the public for most interesting work thoroughly well done.

SALVAGE.—Mr. Justice Kernan, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which the S. S. I. N. Co., claimed salvage for services rendered by the s. s. Asia to the ship James Atken, which was stranded some 45 miles south of Madras. His Lordship awarded plaintiffs Rs. 15,000 and costs and he thought this liberal, considering the points in favour of the ship. As regards the allocation of the money, His Lordship decreed that the ship should bear the larger portion, as the cargo was not in danger, and could have been carried ashore. His Lordship ordered that the ship should pay Rs. 10,000 and the cargo Rs. 5,000.

ATTACK ON MAIL RUNNERS.—On the 1st inst., as the Wellington Jappal-runners were waiting at the new bridge, for the Tonga Mail from Coonoor to Ootacamund, two soldiers, of the Convalescent Depot, Wellington, assaulted them, and as the postmen allege attempted to take the mailbag from them. A scuffle ensued, in which a runner got severely beaten. While this scene was being enacted, the Tonga came up, and the driver went to the runners' assistance, when he received a severe blow in the face from one of the soldiers. The row attracted the attention of a European superintending a gang of road coolies, and upon his running towards the spot, the soldiers made off. They reached the barracks, and changed their clothing; but in spite of this they were identified. The Inspecting Postmaster laid a statement of the case before the officer commanding the depot. The men were subsequently brought up before the commandant, who sentenced each of them to 168 hours' cells, and 14 days' confinement to barracks.—*South of India Observer.*

AN INJURIOUS SHOT.—Since the morning of Friday, the 5th instant, the police have been unsuccessfully endeavouring to discover the individual who discharged a gun at about 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon, wounding a native woman named Seevagamee, and a lad named Venkatasawmy. The woman was seated on the Beach at Royapooram at the spot where a heap of coal has been deposited, and the lad, who is a boat boy, was squatted on a boat hard by, when the report of a gun was instantly followed by each of them being hit by some of the contents. The boy was but slightly wounded on the outer side of the left leg and the inner side of the right leg, and was forthwith taken by his father to the Monegar Choultry. It was only the next morning that the matter came to the knowledge of the police who, on making enquiries, found the woman, and she had been harder hit, one of the shot having passed through a portion of the calf of her left leg. She too was taken to the Monegar Choultry by constable R 750, and a search was instituted for the individual who fired the gun, but up to the present the affair remains quite a mystery.—*Madras Times.*

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Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large china vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold at 8 a.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties—

On account and risk of Esmaljee Escoffboy—

B E | 94-51-55 Bombay { 1 case tin trumpets, 30 „ slate pencils, 1 cask brass wire, 2 „ toy pistols, 1 „ tooth combs } ex s. s. Osyth,

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M F M Bombay } 1 case purses, ex Lombardy.

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On account and risk of Hasnum Dada—

H D S & C Bombay } 1-2—2 cases clocks, ex Benledi.

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1879.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms
10 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Thomas W. Corbett, consisting of wearing apparel, camp cot, camp tables, chest of drawers, chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned.—An invoice of Cashmere goods consisting of oval and round tea trays, sets of boxes, writing set, tea caddies, cheroot boxes, work boxes, pen and pencil boxes, vases, tables, &c.

A lot of photographic apparatus comprising a stereoscopic camera with a pair of lenses and slide complete, a double acromatic lense by Delamere, a Kinnear camera lense, dark boxes, printing frames, diaphragm, dishes, &c.

A walnut wood cottage pianoforte by Avill and Smart, London, the property of a gentleman went to England.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., the following gold and silver ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Lullo Shamjee, gold ornaments called hira-kunthi, chital. warra, gope, kundora, pochee set with turquoise and other stones, vakchand, pinchwayee, kalum, falka saklee, chundon har, mungotsa rings and buttons, ramnamis, dhool kurras, kunkany, vidla with pearls, chisks, thoits for, lavangia, ivory, bangles and kunkanys covered with gold, &c. Silver vessels and ornaments called thalee, goblets, kulusiee, punch patree, jaree, kunkoowates, spoons, vatkas, kudia, atasia, lungers, kundoro, jangree, valia, &c.

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On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fernery, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square piano, a serviceable dogcart with a gray horse and harness, &c., the property of Messrs. Mellor and Hensley.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of Sept., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class semi-grand piano by Broadwood, a 14 shop Nanonium by Alexander, a strong built brougham, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

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G J—157-66—7 bales grey shirtings.
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Europe quills.
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